

the Presidential one. Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas and Georgia offer little material for Republican rejoicing, but Maine and Vermont, of course will support the Republican nominees. Ohio and West Virginia are "fighting ground." If the proposed Republican-Greenback coalition is perfected in the latter State the Democrats may be defeated, though at an undesirable cost. The chief struggle, however, is to be in Ohio, where, besides minor State officers, twenty-one Congressmen are to be chosen. Altogether, then, it is evident that apart from the interest in the national contest, the decisions of certain States are to revive political excitement, if it die out in any measure, until the final voting in November.

CAPTAIN TRIPP took charge of the Oahu Jail on Friday. Captain Tripp is in every respect a very competent gentleman, and we feel confident his administration will give the most perfect satisfaction.

THE *Bulletin's* totally uncalled-for attack upon Captain Hayley is altogether unworthy of notice. The *Hawaiian* last evening sharply reproved the little Christian circular for its inexcusable and slanderous personality. Captain Hayley needs no defense. He has honestly and efficiently performed his duties as Commander of the Mounted Police, and is altogether outside the political ring. The *Bulletin's* practice of making these personal attacks is not only in bad taste, but they recoil upon itself, and they are therefore intensely bad journalism. Captain Hayley's character is not a subject for newspaper discussion, and if it were, we could easily show that the *Bulletin's* assertions cannot be substantiated. That journal certainly owes him an apology, and we hope it will be manly enough to tender it.

THE Captain of the schooner *Rainbow* was bitten on the hand a day or two ago by a common house fly, causing it to swell to twice its size.—*Bulletin*.

We hope that this will be a warning to house flies to keep clear of honest mariners trading to this port. When a common house fly takes a nip at the horny hand of a sailor, and finds itself swelling to twice its size, it should conclude that for mild, un-inflammable diet, it had better stick to the *Bulletin's* editorial staff. We undertake to say that if it struck one of the fiery arteries of the thunder-makers on that paper, it would imagine it had bumped its little nose against an iceberg, and go off somewhere and die of the chills.

AN archery club has been organized in this city, and its members will soon fall into line for practice. But for competition's sake there should be more than one. Archery is just the game for a warm climate. Tennis is too violent, and for young men who want to spoon, archery holds a full hand all the time against tennis' two pairs. For married persons it is a grave and dignified sport.

Then it is a historic game, and a beneficial game, especially for the fair sex. There is no attitude under the sun in which a graceful woman looks half as graceful and attractive as with the bended bow in the left hand, the head erect, the chest expanded, the eye on the gold of the target, the right hand drawn back with the notched arrow to the ear, and the fate of the match depending on this single shot. Love and admiration! Why we have seen men of years and wisdom find it almost impossible to restrain themselves from falling at the fair archer's feet in worship of such a glorious and glowing woodland picture.

MINISTER KAPENA stated to the Legislature on Friday that the American Minister demanded that duties be paid in gold from and after August 1st, on the ground that not doing so was a violation of the treaty rights of the United States. We certainly think that the merchants of these islands have had no reason to find fault with the United States Government. It has been patiently submitting to the silver tender with exchange up to 10 per cent., and when at last it mildly suggests, through its Minister, that it is about time the terms of the treaty should be adhered to, no objection, or even murmur

ought to be heard. How much sugar cane would be raised in these islands were there no treaty between them and the United States? We do not think that at present rates the production would be large enough for the pupils of the Punahon Preparatory School to whet their milk teeth on.

#### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

BRUSSELS, June 27.

It is some time since you received a communication from me, other engagements standing in the way. Resuming my correspondence I find my note-book full of matter that is sure to be stale to your readers, so I shall give you a sketch of the latest European news, or so much of it as may be likely to interest your readers.

At Paris they are discussing a new bill for recruitment. The object of the measure is to make service in the army fall equally upon all. But in order to do this, the number in active service will have to be raised from 400,000 to something like 660,000, and the question arises where is the money to come from to support this number. About fifty-two million francs will be required, and the budget will not bear it. Public opinion is strong in favor of making all citizens of the republic equal before the law in this matter. Hence the measure, which is not a Ministerial one, but brought in by a committee. M. Ferry does not believe in it, and thinks the existing arrangements, with the aid of the Volunteers, is enough for the needs of France. The Assembly is on the horns of a dilemma, on the one popular demand for equal service, on the other the cost involved. The Government has a measure before the Assembly on which all its energies are centered. It would be called in England a "Local Government Bill." If the Senate can be managed it is likely to pass, and if not, a dissolution is talked of.

It is rumored at the clubs and elsewhere that Prince Napoleon is about to publish shortly a new manifesto to the people of France, probably in an indirect sort of way, in the form of a letter to a friend. The pretensions of the Prince are so ridiculous in the face of the almost universal popular feeling in France that I am not disposed to believe that he will venture to repeat the fiasco of January, 1883.

There has naturally been a great scare in France about the cholera. Alarm has, however, been allayed by the report of three physicians of repute, who agree in the opinion that it is not the Asiatic cholera which has broken out in Toulon, but the "cholera nostras," or sporadic cholera. It is to be hoped that the diagnosis is correct. Whatever it be, the disease is fatal enough in its character to warrant all the alarm which has been manifested about it.

On 27th July the centenary of the death of Diderot is to be celebrated at Paris. M. Spuller is to deliver an oration on the great propagator of the philosophic ideas of his time. Similar observance will mark the day in many of the larger towns of France, and it is probable that his statue will be unveiled at Paris on the same day.

There has been a discussion in the English House of Lords about the supposed aggressive intentions of France in regard to Morocco. Earl Granville stated that he had received positive assurances from the Government of France that they had neither the intention nor the desire to annex Morocco or undertake the "protection of that State."

Mr. Gladstone's utterances on the subject of Egypt, on the 23rd, have not quieted the anxiety felt both in England and on the continent as to the future relations of the two countries. He very clearly foreshadows a permanent protectorate on the part of Great Britain, although the astute Premier is full of professions of adherence to his old policy, which ought to have dictated non-interference from the outset.

In Holland the prominent piece of news is the death of the Prince of Orange, the heir to the throne. This was quite unexpected, and is a serious event for the country. The present Queen is the King's second wife, and it is always possible that another son may be born to inherit the sceptre. If not, the Princess Wilhelmina will be the successor of William III. This will separate the Kingdom of Luxem-

bourg from Holland, as the succession to that sovereignty is strictly in the male line, which is represented by Wolfram of Nassau.

From Italy there is no political news of interest, but a curious story comes from Rome, which will interest your readers more than the Italian budget on the Pope's latest movements. "For some time past," writes a correspondent, "the population of the Alban plains have been moved spectators of the devotions of a Franciscan friar, who one morning installed himself without noise or ostentation in a natural grotto, situated not far from the city. It was a refreshing spectacle. The holy man never quitted his retreat; he so completely detached himself from the affairs of the world that he would hold no conversation with any one. Bread and beans composed his frugal repasts; no one passed by his grotto without seeing him devoutly kneeling before the cross, or absorbed in reading his breviary. Was this a new St. Francis? A Peter, the hermit, preparing himself by his devotions for some future crusade? A Christian Mahdi, cogitating the revolution of a new faith? or was he simply a righteous man, seeking in a life of contemplation and privation to forget human misery? The police, always indiscreet, wanted to make sure. They discovered a striking resemblance between the features of the holy man and the description of a Veronese banker whom justice was in search of on account of certain breaches of trust, and a few mornings ago the pious Franciscan made his entry, between two gendarmes, into the town of Albano, where he will be allowed to tell his beads for some time to come, in one of those grottos, whose doors and bolts faithfully protect their occupants from the irreverent curiosity of the public."

#### BILL NYE.

#### A Thoughtful Treatise on the Terrors of Trichinosis—Song of the Sausage.

Having been frequently urged to give my views upon the matter of trichinosis, and having repeatedly excused myself heretofore in all cases, it may be well to briefly touch upon the subject in the interests of scientific and perhaps inter-national progress.

If the American hog is invested with trichina spiralis, I, for one, do not favor his use as an international beverage. Here in Boston, where the American hog is largely cooked with the baked beans—which acts as an antidote to the spiral worm of commerce—the danger is slight, but when we consider that Bismarck's constituents eat ham, sausage, and even fresh pork, raw, it is apt to prove disastrous on foreign shores. The spiral worm, when raised to the one hundred and sixtieth degree (Fahrenheit), is not dangerous to health, and it is urged by some that when well done he adds to the flavor of the pork.

Trichina spiralis is a parasitic, quiescent, encysted, nematoid worm. The cash subscriber of *Opinion* is presented with this definition freely and cheerfully, and he is earnestly requested to paste it in his hat and amuse himself with it when he is lonely. He may also tie a line to it and fish with it if he chooses.

The trichina remains encysted sometimes for years. He has encysted on doing this ever since myself and other scientists discovered him. Why he should voluntarily continue his career as a nematoid parasite I cannot at this moment explain. However, I am still engaged in my laboratory upon a ham sandwich, and when I get it dissected I will make a fuller report with much larger words in it than this has.

Dresden had eleven trichina epidemics from 1860 to 1872, and in 1875, at Hedersleben, out of 2,000 people 300 had trichinosis, and 101 died. It is said to be a very disagreeable death to die. Ham sandwiches at railroad eating-houses do not contain trichinae. There must have been trichinae in them when the sandwiches were new, but there are none now. Trichina can stand everything but eternity. Even the spiral worm must at last yield to the wheeling cycles of relentless years. Put a little mustard on a railroad sandwich, and you can

eat it as safely, so far as trichinae is concerned, as you could a slice of old red sandstone with a piece of granite on each side of it.

Man, the pig, the rat, and sometimes the cat, have trichinae. It has also annoyed the Democratic party some during the past twenty-four years. The animal is very productive under favorable circumstances, multiplying and replenishing the earth to a great degree. During one week the female trichinae may become the proud mother of two thousand and little spirals, all twins, and closely resembling each other in form, feature and general characteristics. And yet, if one of these little ones gets stepped on and injured, she mourns and will not be comforted, even after sixteen thousand other little cunning children have come to claim a mother's love. She still grieves for the one that was ruthlessly squashed.

I will now describe the trichinae, so that if any reader of this scientific treatise should meet one on Arapahoe street he could notify the police.

When the little trichinae is born into this world of sin, and before he gets his eyes open, he is about 1-200th of an inch in length, and rather pale, with a sad look in his face. At this age he should be taken to some secluded spot and Paris green should be sprinkled on his or her tail, as the case may be.

In a week after the birth of the trichinae it may be found some distance away and quite active. He may be found when ten days old as far east as the southeastern part of the diaphragm, or he may drift north toward the liver.

We should learn from this to shun the first temptation to indulge in the maddening sausage, for one by one it will weld its seductive links about you till at last you are a slave. Let us take warning from others and flee from the gilded bells where the sausage is held to our tips by fair hands, and whose beautiful eyes beseech us to eat it and die. I have eaten sausage myself, I know, but I have reformed now. I am no more its slave. I can pass by a sausage now and look it sternly in the eye and say: "No, sir, you are not my meat. I reckon not whether thou art pork or pet poodle, thou canst not shake thy gory locks at me, thou trysting glory of the quiescent, encysted, nematoid parasite."

#### An Unlucky Man.

Senator Palmer, of Michigan, is certainly an unlucky man, if, as it is stated, his income is so large that he finds difficulty in disposing of all his money. By giving elaborate dinners and keeping three magnificent houses—one in Detroit, another in New York, and a third at Washington—he contrives to spend a portion of it.

To a French cook in the latter house he pays \$2500 a year for frying his griddle cakes. He is a dog fancier, and has one that cost him \$1000, and another \$500, which was about \$250 a pound. He pays a man \$50 a month for just looking after these beasts.

This affluent Senator's knowledge of the world, and Washington in particular, must be very limited, or he would know of so many ways to dispose of his surplus wealth that he could not sleep for thinking of the want and distress to be alleviated. The power that is invested in a single dollar would strike his sense of comprehension in a new spot, could he see it directly applied to any of the thousands of cases that need its simple aid.

#### Pensions for Women.

The passage of the bill granting Mrs. De Long, widow of the Commander of the *Jeannette* Expedition, a pension of fifty dollars a month, suggests some inquiries regarding the number of persons receiving large pensions, or pensions by a special Act of Congress. There are, perhaps, a hundred women in the country who receive from thirty to four hundred dollars per month pension. Of course only a few receive pensions above the sum given Mrs. De Long in this bill, of fifty dollars per month. Thirty widows of General officers have been granted pensions at fifty dollars per month by special Acts of Congress since 1861, and forty-three others at thirty dollars per month. There is only one pensioner under the army or navy who ranks higher than these, and this single case is the widow of Admiral Farragut, who was, in 1872, pen-

sioned at the rate of \$2000 per annum. Four women have been pensioned at the rate of \$5000 each per year. They were the widows of Presidents Lincoln, Polk, Tyler, and Garfield. The precedent for pensioning widows of Presidents was set when Mrs. Lincoln was given in, 1871, a pension at the rate of \$3000 per annum. It was increased in 1882 to \$5000. In 1881 the widows of Presidents Polk and Tyler were pensioned at the rate of \$5000 per year, and in the last Congress an Act was passed granting Mrs. Garfield a like pension.

#### A New Boat Club.

A new boat club, yeapt "Knickerbocker," has been organized. The following gentlemen compose the officers: President, Chas. Herrick; Vice-President, C. Crane; Secretary, E. P. Dunscombe; Treasurer, P. C. Voeller. They have purchased the old boat house of the Myrtle Boat Club, and it is now being repaired. The members will shortly open a subscription list.

#### What an Englishman Thinks of American Girls.

This is what Sir Lepel Griffin says of the American girl: "Stylish and pretty, independence personified, but very honest and pure-minded, is the American girl. She adores pleasure, dress, luxury; shows herself morally without concealment, such as she is, in a manner to deceive no one; knows she is attractive, and loves to attract without committing herself; flirts all the winter with this one or that one, only to dismiss him in the spring, choosing immediately another. Her resources are capital which never lies idle. She goes out alone; she travels alone; or, when it suits her better, with a male friend, with a confidence without limit, and an intimacy in appearance almost conjugal. The one thus elected is allowed to describe his feelings, and to speak of his love from morning till night, but it is not permitted to him to kiss even the tips of her fingers. Words without deed she amuses herself with as much as possible before marriage. In one sense, she has created the Paris fashions. Parisians detest her, provincials despise her. Yet men of all nations are bewitched with her, though they do not marry her unless she has a large fortune. With reddish hair, paler than gold, frank black eyes, which neither droop nor quail, and a figure which it is impossible to imitate, she lies back in a carriage as if it were a hammock; a natural and easy pose, quite unconscious of voluptuousness. On foot she steps along briskly and unconcernedly, her heels tapping the pavement as she walks. Attracting many glances, she is yet much occupied with herself and little with others; a plant from the broad wilds which, put in a narrow space, and finding itself hemmed in, stretches across the glass without disquieting itself with the thin, frozen plants which vegetate around it. If understood better, and criticised less, this young girl would be more truly estimated at her just value." Sir Lepel has evidently recovered from his attack of dyspepsia.

#### The Sugar Market.

(Commercial Herald and Market Report)

The steady decline in the price of raw and refined sugar this year requires little remark. It is a consequence of the large crops of 1883, both in beet and cane. The crops were the largest in a very long series of years, and close observers looked for low prices six months ago. The only doubt was as to whether the refineries would be able to unite and keep up prices. The event has proved that they could not do so. This is one of the pools not referred to in a late article in the *North American Review*. It shows, however, that pools cannot struggle for any long time against a law of nature, and that the only condition of their existence at all is a restricted production and an exceptionally flourishing condition of the people at large. The tendency of sugar, like coffee and many other articles of general consumption, is to grow cheaper year by year. There is a large profit made on it, and as the accumulation of capital grows on apace, and as it is ever seeking new fields for employment, the sugar industry is likely to be crowded till the profits are pushed down to as low a percentage as that which can be had in the more crowded walks of industry. It will be a good while, though, before anything of that kind will obtain in the sugar industry, so that we have probably not seen the last of low prices.